

RISHKOV, V. I.

"New data on the chemical composition and molecular weight of the virus proteins"
(p. 172) by Rishkov, V. I.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XII, No. 1, 1940

RISHKOV, V. L.

"Conference on virus diseases of plants" (p. 558) by Rishkov, V. L.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XII, No. 3, 1940

RISHKOV, V. L.

"New Data Concerning Cytoplasmatic Inheritance" (p. 371) by Rishkov, V. L.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii), Vol. XIII, No. 2, 1940

RISHKOV, V. L.

"Chimaeras and Histogenesis in Plants" (p. 479) by Rishkov, V. L.

SO: Advances in Modern Biology, (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. XIII, No. 3, 1940

[illegible]

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014449

BC A-4

Phosphate distribution in leaves of healthy and water-stressed plants. V. L. Babitsky and M. N. Vorobeeva (Bioscience, 1943, 7, 75-86).—There is an increase in protein-N but no increase in PO_4^{3-} in diseased leaves. There is a decrease in total N and in several compounds. PO_4^{3-} content is increased. These differences disappear under conditions of PO_4^{3-} deficiency because in healthy plants the PO_4^{3-} level increases more rapidly than in diseased leaves. When there is a shortage of PO_4^{3-} and N the protein-N in diseased plants decreases considerably less than that in healthy plants. J. N. A.

ASB-SLA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2/1/44

RISCHKOV [RYJKOFF] (V. L.) and VOVK (A. M.). Biological activity of acyl derivatives of the virus of Tobacco mosaic.—*C.R. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., N.S.*, xxxviii, 7, pp. 221-222, 1943.

In experiments conducted at the Institute of Microbiology, Moscow [*R.A.M.*, xxiii, p. 81], inoculations of tobacco and tomato plants with benzoylized and acetylated derivatives of tobacco mosaic virus were as successful as those with the normal virus itself, and the symptoms produced were identical in both cases. Inoculations of a new lot of tobacco and tomato plants with the juice from plants infected with the acyl derivatives were again as successful as those with the juice infected with the normal virus itself, indicating that acyl derivatives are as fully infective as the normal virus and capable of producing the same symptoms. It is assumed that within the plant into which these derivatives are introduced, the production of normal virus molecules takes place, and it is suggested in explanation of this phenomenon that the acylated molecule of the virus undergoes saponification in the living vegetable cell and hence is regenerated into its normal state.

RISCHKOV, V.I.

"Kok-Saghyz Yellows," Dok. AN, 41, No. 2, 1943. Inst. of Microbiol., Acad. Sci. 1943-.

ASIMOV, V.I.

"Teratology of the Ovule in Compositae," Dok. AN, 41, No. 9, 1943. Inst. of
Microbiol., Acad. Sci. 1943-.

BC

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

2-4

Effect of substances related to enzyme action on necrotic reaction produced by *Necrotoma virus*-1. V. I. Michkov and K. S. Suchov (Hochimie, 1944, 9, 184-189).—Formation of necrosis on the leaves of a variety obtained by crossing *Necrotoma tabacum* with *N. glutinosa* is inhibited by aq. cysteine (0.005%), ascorbic acid (0.05%), and thiamin (0.005%) but not by NaF (0.05%), iodacetate (0.01%), sol. methylnaphthaquinone (0.05%), nicotinic acid (0.05%), or riboflavin (saturated). The effect of ascorbic acid or thiamin is reversible, necrosis developing on transference to water, whilst the inhibition is not effective if applied 24 hr. after inoculation with virus. H. G. R.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																											3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																										
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																																																					
<i>Properties of the yellow strain of tobacco mosaic virus. V. L. Rieckert, A. M. Volk, and T. S. Alexeeva (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1944, 88, 84-85).—A yellow strain of tobacco mosaic virus was more sensitive to heat and H₂O₂, and multiplied less rapidly, than the green strain with which it was associated. F. S.</i>																																																					
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																																																					
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1ST AND 2ND CROSS																										3RD AND 4TH CROSS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
PC A-4 Defensive reaction of plant cell (against streptomycin). V. I. Rjabkov. (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1945, 47, 520-522).— Following germination of tomato seeds on filter-paper soaked in 0.5-1% mg. % red and streptomycin (the 4-sulphonamidobenzenearzo-1-acetamide-5-phenyl-3: 5-diaminophenyl), the developing roots are stained deep red. The colour does not disappear if the seedlings are transferred to water, whilst lateral rootlets and newly formed tissues remain unstained. Streptomycin accumulates in the cell protoplasm as red crystals; if the cell is subjected to injury causing death, the crystals immediately dissolve and the cell stains throughout. The defensive mechanism is similar to that due to tobacco mosaic virus crystals. In many cells streptomycin solution is contained in cytoplasmic vesicles of various shapes. R. H. H. Moscow Medical Inst. People's Commissariat of Health of the RSFSR, 1945																																																			
ASB-11A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																										E-2																									
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<i>Be</i> Mechanism of inhibition of autoreproduction of tobacco mosaic virus by thiamin. V. I. Blashkov, V. A. Smirnova, and O. S. Gerasimova (<i>Biochemistry</i>, 1964, 11, 187-188).—The effect of various substances on the necrotic reaction produced by the tobacco mosaic virus in leaves of <i>Nicotiana glauca</i> was studied by exposing half of the leaf to solution of the substance and using the other half as control. Acetic, HCl, OH, citric, dimethyl-, and phenylhydrazine inhibited the necrotic reaction, although they do not inhibit tobacco mosaic virus in pure, and they have no effect on reproduction of the virus or protein metabolism of infected leaves. Thiamin decreases the amount of virus substance in the leaves and roots of infected plants. Inhibiting substances are usually anions, and it is suggested that inhibition is due to reaction of the inhibitor with aldehyde groups of some substance necessary for reproduction of the virus. D. H. S.																																																																																																																																	
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GUBIN, V.V., dotsent, RISHNYAK, S. S., dotsent

Review of the textbook by G.N. Popov "Development of mineral resources", Ugol' 39 no.11:77 N '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
BC Effect of feeding interlayers on permeability and water-retaining capacity of soils. S. S. Rukov. (Russia), 1940, No. 9, 22-24. Effect of interlayers on permeability and on the H₂O-retaining capacity of soils in relation to the irrigation of cotton in desert. Soils with layers of shingle and sand at different depths showed a slightly higher H₂O-retaining capacity than the layer of uniform structure. S. and V. (a)										B-3-1									
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014449

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										196 AND 4TH CROSS									
BC B-I-8 INFLUENCE OF HIGH CONCENTRATIONS OF SULPHURIC ACID ON THE VELOCITY OF OXIDATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY OXYGEN IN PRESENCE OF BIVALENT MANGANESE IONS. L. I. Kashtanov and V. P. Rishov (J. Chem. Ind. Russ., 1936, 13 1225-1228). The catalytic activity of $MnSO_4$ in the oxidation of SO_2 to SO_3 falls to zero when the (H_2SO_4) reaches 20%. Johnston's process for recovery of $H_2S O_4$ from flue gases is therefore impracticable. R.T.																			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
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RECORD NO.										RECORD NO.									

BC

A-1

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Effect of catalysts and cocatalysts on the kinetics and mechanism of oxidation of sulphur dioxide by ozone. L. I. Kabanov and V. P. Ruzay (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1958, 3, 732-747).—The stoichiometric coeff. α (no. of mole. of SO_2 oxidized per mol. of O_3) rises with increasing $[\text{SO}_2]$ and diminishing $[\text{O}_3]$ to a max. of 10; the val. of α is unaffected by varying the rate of flow of the gas mixture, by presence of PbOH , alone or with MnSO_4 , or by presence of benzoquinone; and remains const. at 0–60°. The velocity of reaction increases with rising temp., and falls with increasing $[\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4]$ in the absorbent solution. The reaction is catalyzed by MnSO_4 , O_3 oxidizes PbOH to benzoquinone, and Mn^{2+} to MnO_2 , but MnO_2 production is inhibited by PbOH . The application of the above findings to desulphurization of flue gas, with recovery of H_2SO_4 , is discussed.

R. T.

ASME S.L.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ECONOMY SYMBOLS		ECONOMY SYMBOLS	
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
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Oxidation of sulphur dioxide with ozone in presence of various concentrations of oxygen.
 L. I. KANCHTANOV and V. P. RIMOV (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1933, 8, 744-755).—In presence of $MnSO_4$ the no. of mols. of SO_2 oxidized per mol. of O_3 rises from 3 in presence of 5% of O_2 to 4 with 7% O_2 , then falls to a min. in 12% O_2 , and rises to a second max. (4 mols. SO_2 in 30% O_2). In absence of $MnSO_4$ the first max. is at 5% O_2 (3 mols. SO_2), the min. is at 30% O_2 (1.3 mols. SO_2), and the second max. is at 50% O_2 (3.3 mols. SO_2). Desulphuration of flue gases, with production of H_2SO_4 , can be effected by the action of O_3 . R. T.

R. T.

A S M - S L A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014449

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										120 AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
Formation of intermediate compounds in the oxidation of sulphur dioxide by oxygen in presence of catalysts and anti-catalysts. L. I. KASUNTANOV and V. P. RYANOV (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1936, 6, 546-554).—The yield of $H_2S_2O_8$ falls, and that of H_2SO_4 rises, with increasing $[H^+]$ when air containing small amounts of SO_2 is bubbled through H_2O at 0–20°, whilst at 40–60° the opposite effects are observed. In presence of $MnSO_4$ increasing $[H^+]$ favours H_2SO_4 formation at 0–60°, whilst $PhOH$, alone or in presence of $MnSO_4$, favours $H_2S_2O_8$ production. Flue gases are best desulphurized by passing the gas mixture through aq. $MnSO_4$ at 0–20°. R. T.																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
BC Thermal denaturation of proteins. R. V. Rishova (Kolloid. Zhurn., 1964, 4, 164-165). The heat of denaturation of water and the sorptive capacity of native proteins are related to the heat of denaturation of the native proteins. Thermal denaturation consists in denaturation of a thermally stable, all fraction of high pH, content, with molecular aggregation and denaturation of the thermally stable fraction. R. T.									
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION									
10000 11000 12000 13000 14000 15000 16000 17000 18000 19000									
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RISHUK, N.

Houses of railroad transportation equipment. Tekhnika Bulg 3
no.4:3 of cover Ap '54.

1. Nach. na Tsentr. dom na tekhnikata na zh. p. transport v SSSR.

RISIN, V.Ya.

Year's work under the new program and the objectives of factory laboratories. Zav.lab. 28 no.10:1155-1157 '62 (MIRA 15:10)

1. Laboratoriya Moskovskogo kombinata tverdykh splavov.
(Laboratories)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

SOV/89-5-4-5/24

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

AUTHORS:

Risikov, L. I., Varshalovich

TITLE:

Electromagnetic Transitions in Isomeric Nuclei
(Elektromagnitnyye perekhody v izomernykh yadrakh)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1958, Vol 5, Nr 4, pp 432-445 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A comparison of experimental data with theoretical conceptions is carried out on the strength of available data on transitions in isomeric nuclei. Experimental data on electromagnetic radiation and the quantum-like characteristic of isomeric nuclei agree well with modern conceptions on the structure of atomic nuclei.

The following problems were dealt with and explained:

- 1) Decay of the metastable nuclear states.
- 2) Radiation transitions in spherical nuclei.
 - a) Permitted transitions.
 - b) j-forbidden transitions.
 - c) l-forbidden transitions in spherical nuclei.
- 3) Radiation transitions in deformed nuclei.
 - a) Transitions between the levels of a rotation band.
 - b) Monoparticle transitions in deformed nuclei.
 - c) k-forbidden transitions.

Electromagnetic Transitions in Isomeric Nuclei

SOV/89-5-4-5/24

4) 0 - 0 - transitions.

There are 14 figures, 2 tables, and 37 references, 12 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 10, 1958

Card 2/2

B.A.

A III - 10

Effect of adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH) treatment in
conductive or adhesive otitis. M. Rabinov (Ugash. Lang., 1961,
118, 1960-1961). ACTH injections (20-30 mg. 4 times a day for
8 days) had no effect on otitis, except in one early case in
which hearing improved. After fenestration, however, they
appeared to improve results in the early weeks. S. S. B. GILDER.

BC A-1

Processes and Properties Notes

Raman effect with turpentine from *Pinus sylvestris*. G. V. M'gulevskii and A. T. Kishitschuk (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1944, 66, 372-374).—OV's: fractions of b.p. 157-158° (II), 157-158° (III), 159-160.5° (IV), 160.5-162° (V), 162-169° (VI), and 169-172° (VII), separated from turpentine from *P. sylvestris*, (II), (III), and (IV) gave a pinene spectrum, (V) gave pinene and Δ^2 -carene *vs.*, and (VI) and (VII) gave Δ^2 -carene *vs.* L. J. J.

ANAL. CAL. METALLOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ANAL. CAL. METALLOGRAPHICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

12. 263

111 = Pinus sylvestris Turpentine

Raman effect with turpentine from *Pinus sylvestris*. G. V. Igulevski and A. F. Rishel'man (Compt rend. Acad. Sci. U. R. S. S., 1944, 64, 372-374). Of 6 fractions of b.p. 157-158° (I), 157-158° (II), 159-160.5° (III), 160.5-162° (IV), 164-169° (V), and 169-172° (VI), separated from turpentine from *P. sylvestris*, (I), (II), and (III) gave a pinene spectrum, (IV) gave pinene and Δ^3 -carene *rr*, and (V) and (VI) gave Δ^3 -carene *rr*. L. J. J.

1ST AND 2ND CODES										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH CODES									
3C																				13									
Allyl magnesium alkoxides and their molecular compounds. IV. Action of ketenes on ethereal magnesium butyrylides. V. M. Tolstopyatov and A. T. Kuznetsov (J. Gen. Chem. Russ., 1939, 9, 1148-1150).—MgI-OBu* (I) in Et₂O and <i>p</i>-C₆H₄Me-COPh yield MgI, <i>p</i>-C₆H₄Me-COPh. In these conditions acetone and CO(CH₃CHPh)₂ give 1:1 compounds with (I). R. T.																													
ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													
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RISKAND, S.V.

Rotating stay for an automatic precision lathe. Mashinostroitel'
no.7:29 JI '60. (MIRA 13:7)

(Lathes)

Country: Romania

Academic Region:

Administrative School of Veterinary Medicine (Facultatea de Medicina
Veterinara)

Source: Bucharest, Probleme Zootehnice si Veterinare, Vol XI, No 9,
Sep 1981, pp 85-88.

Title: "Evaluation of the Stages of the Sexual Cycle in Sows According
to the Appearance of the Vestibular Smear."

Authors:

1. M. G., -Dr.-

2. G. A., -Veterinarian.-

3. A. A.

GPO 982843

12

ABRAMOV, S.A., inzhener; VOROB'YEV, N.M., inzhener; GLAGOLEV, N.M., doktor
tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor; MERLIS, P.M., inzhener; MARGULIS,
P.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; RISKIN, I.V., inzhener;
FUFRYANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor

Selecting types of diesels for projected diesel locomotives. Vest.
TSNII MPS 16 no.2:11-18 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Diesel locomotives)

KOZHINA, I.I.; RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.; TOLKACHEV, S.S.

Crystal structure and color in the system Cd - Zn - S.
Vest. LGU 20 no.4:128-136 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.

Chemical mechanism of the reaction of cadmium salts with thiosulfate.
Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.10:2195-2202 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut lakokrasochnoy
promyshlennosti.

(Thiosulfates) (Cadmium salts)

BELEN'KIY, Ye.F. [deceased]; RISKIN, I.V.; YUKHNOVSKIY, G.L., prof..
retsenzent; RATNIKOVA, K.Y., dotsent, retsenzent; GOL'DBERG,
K.M., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; IZYUMOV, V.N., inzh.,
retsenzent; AYZENBERG, Ye.S., red.; FOMKINA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Chemistry and technology of pigments] Khimiia i tekhnologiya
pigmentov. Izd.3., ispr. i dop. Leningrad, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.
izd-vo khim.lit-ry, 1960. 756 p. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy lakov i krasok Khar'kovskogo poli-
tekhnicheskogo instituta (for Yukhnovskiy). 2. Kafedra lakov i
krasok Khar'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Ratnikova).
(Pigments)

Alisa, I. V.

Shapiro, I. S.

The technology of mineral pigments. . . Leningrad. Red. Khim. lit-ry, 1959. 271 p.
(54-50666)

TP66.S5

1. Pigments. I. Riskin, I. V.

RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.

Processes taking place in the reaction of cadmium salts with thiosulfates. Zhur.prikl.khim. 34 no.9:1926-1935 S '61.(MIRA 14:9)

1. Leningradskiy filial Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Cadmium salts) (Thiosulfates)

ACC NR: AF6036109

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0365/66/002/006/0657/0663

AUTHOR: Riskin, I. V.; Ionakh, B.; Turkovskaya, A. V.

ORG: Moscow Institute for Machine Construction (Moskovskiy institut khimicheskogo mashinostroyeniya)

TITLE: Electrochemical investigation of pitting corrosion in steel Kh18Ni9Ti under conditions of heat transfer

SOURCE: Zashchita metallov, v. 2, no. 6, 1966, 657-663

TOPIC TAGS: corrosion resistance, heat transfer, corrosion resistant steel

ABSTRACT: The article first describes a special glass cell developed for investigation of electrodes under heat transfer conditions, over a wide range of media and temperatures (sketch of equipment is shown). In the investigation proper, the samples were disks of steel Kh18Ni9Ti with a working surface of 1 cm². Before the experiment, the samples were held for not less than 24 hours over freshly calcined calcium chloride. Before polarization, the samples were held for 1 hour in the working solution under the same heat transfer conditions as in the polarization process. In anode polarization, starting at some given potential, there is observed an increase in the current at the same rapid rate as during the attainment of the potential for the formation of pitting in well pressed samples. Detailed experimental data are shown in

Card 1/2

UDC: 620.193.56./536.24

Card 2/2

RISKIN, I.V.; ROGOVA, T.V.

Interaction between a mixture of water soluble and insoluble compounds of cadmium and zinc and sodium thiosulfate. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.1: 18-26 Ja '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Leningradskiy filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta lakokrasochnoy promyshlennosti.
(Cadmium compounds) (Zinc compounds) (Sodium thiosulfate)

RISKIN, M.A.

Refining rare metal concentrates by separation on a variable magnetic field. Obog. rud no.6:44-46 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov.

(Magnetic separation of ores) (Nonferrous metals)

KOVIASHINA, N.I.; RASKIN, M.A.; STROITELEV, I.A.

Flotation recovery of copper from converter slags at the
Mednogorsk plant. Tekhn. met. 38 no.6:42-43 Je '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

S/137/62/000/006/022/163
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Riskin, M. A.

TITLE: Refining of rare metal concentrates by separation in an alternating magnetic field

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 5, abstract 6041
("Obogashcheniye rud", 1961, no. 6 (36) 44 - 46)

TEXT: The use of an a-c electromagnetic rotor-type separator can solve the problem of extracting valuable components from strongly magnetic fractions; the components are represented by minerals with weakly magnetic properties. The use of an a-c electromagnetic separator for removing Fe from gravitational rare-metal concentrates makes it possible to reduce considerably losses of valuable components represented by weakly magnetic minerals.

A. Shmeleva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

RISKIN, N.L.

State of the motor analysor and the orthostatic reflex in the
hyperthyroid form of goiter. Eksp. issl. po fiziol., biokhim.
i farm. no.3:107-117 '61 (MIRA 16:12)

1. Vtoraya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bcl'nitsa i Permskiy
meditsinskiy institut.

RISKIN, V. Ya.

✓ 1932. Exploratory trials in the pressing of refractories at high temperatures. V. Ya. Riskin and V. V. GONCHAROV (*Ogneupor*, 22, 186, 1937). In Russian. The apparatus used is illustrated; the mix is heated by means of electrically conducting graphite plungers and a graphite press-mould. Refractories pressed were Chasov-Yar fireclay (150 kg/cm², 1,300°), high-alumina (180 kg/cm², 1,380°), magnesite (180 kg/cm², 1,340°), and magnesite-chrome (150 kg/cm², 1,500°). The 2 last-named products broke in two on removal from this mould. Micro-examination showed that phase composition was the same as that of refractories made in the usual way; microstructure slightly different. Apparent porosities of the fireclay and high-Al₂O₃ specimens were low (0.08 and 0.07 respectively) and the increase in density gave considerably higher deformation temperatures. Optimum conditions for high-temperature pressing must be established before the method can be applied practically; preliminary results are encouraging. (1 fig., 4 tables.)

22 NO: 4: 186-188 57.

PM
MT

RISKIN, V.Ya., referent.

Use of charts for controlling the quality of production. Zav. lab. 23
no.3:336-338 '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Metallurgy--Quality control)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

Group Leader of the Experimental Division of the Moscow Com-
bine for Hard Alloys

TITLE: Comments

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 10, pp. 1243-1244
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In his report delivered on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the October revolution, the author in his introduction describes the past history of the development of the production of hard metals and refractory alloys in the USSR by quoting this as an example of the important rôle played by work-laboratories. According to his opinion it would be ideal if all elements could be separately obtained in nature and assembled according to requirements and that e.g. an instrument should be manufactured of hard metal only in that part which is subjected to stress. This idea, the author states, has already been partially put into practice in the USSR. According to further statements of the author, the production of hard metals and refractory alloys is a product of scientific work achieved in the laboratories in many cases, but only in the work-laboratories which naturally are very often converted by the experimental laboratory divisions into the properly

Comments

52-15-26/52

specialized factory plants. The works-laboratory of the combine mentioned here, according to the statement of the author, was not the sole field in which fertile work was achieved; This was also a scientific school in which a generation of important Soviet scientists were trained, among whom there are: the engineers-in-chief: of the following works: Bil'shin, Sadarikov, Perchunov and Lail'tsov, the directors of laboratories and scientific institutes: Veller (Central Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals), Keerson (Institute of Non-Ferrous Metals and Gold), Chernitskiy (Institute of Steel), Bil'shin (Institute of Metallurgy, Ironi Bagkov), Borik (Institute of Ferrous Metals), Chernikhov (State Institute of Rare Metals), Ivensen (Allanion-Institute of (hard)alloys); etc. The example of this laboratory proved the important rôle which a works laboratory can play with the introduction of industrial production. Concluding his statements, the author makes an appeal to his countrymen and colleagues to devote themselves seriously to their tasks, and to improve their scientific and political knowledge, if possible, in view of being able to and contribute as respectable members of the community of Soviet peoples.

ASSOCIATION: Eksperimental'nyy tsekh Moskovskogo kombinata tverdykh splavov (The Experimental Division of the Moscow Combine for Hard Alloys)

1. Science-USSR-Progress 2. Refractory materials

Card 2/2

RISKIN, Ye.

USSR/Electronics - Radio

Card 1/1 Pub. 89 - 11/33

Authors : Riskin, Ye.

Title : Improvement of the DGR-25 loud speaker

Periodical : Radio 2, 18-19, Feb 56

Abstract : A number of defects are pointed out in the DGR-25 loudspeaker, which operates on 25v and covers a range of 150 - 5000 cps. This loudspeaker was produced by one of the factories of the Ministry of the Radiotechnical Industry in 1952. One of the defects, imperfect insulation from the ground, is remedied by a new type of insulator the technical features of which are explained. Illustrations.

Institution :

Submitted :

USYSKINA, S.L.; RISKINA, A.P.; BOCHKOV, D.A.

New hoses for hydraulic packing of agglomeration machines. Metallurg
3 no.11:12 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy promyshlennosti.
(Hydrometallurgy--Equipment and supplies)

MINGO-PERES, E.; SOFRUNOV, F.F.; RISKINA, L.P.

Use of radioisotopes in labeling flies [with summary in English].
Med.paraz. i paraz.bol. 27 no.6:688-693 N-D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Iz otdela krayevoy patologii AN Turkmenskoy SSR i Ashkhabad-
skogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny.

(FLIES,
labeling with radioisotopes (Rus))
(ISOTOPES,
labeling of flies (Rus))

30913
S/196/61/003/012/007/012
B106/B101

11.2217

AUTHORS Korotkina, D. Sh., Riskina, R. P.

TITLE Vulcanization of acrylic rubber

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v 5, no 12, 1961.
1833-1838

TEXT The vulcanization mechanism of the copolymer of butylacrylate with acrylonitrile (88 : 12% by weight) was studied in the presence of sulfur and polyamines. To investigate the reaction of the acrylic copolymer with polyamines, a 5% solution of the copolymer in ethyl benzene was heated for a long time with polyamines at 150°C. It was observed that 40 - 50% of polyamines enter the vulcanization network. When vulcanization was conducted by polyamines and sulfur (weight ratio 4 : 1), again approximately the same amount of polyamines was left in the vulcanizate. To observe the formation of cross links by polyamines, the number of cross-link nodes was determined by swelling the vulcanizates in anhydrous acetone. It was found that cross linking increased with increasing addition of polyamines. Hence, it can be assumed that polyamines react directly with the polymer chain, and

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S/190/61/003/012/007/012
B106/B101

Vulcanization of acrylic rubber

enter the vulcanizate. Though sulfur alone does not react with the acrylic copolymer, it accelerates vulcanization in the presence of polyamines. Experiments with 3rd showed that in vulcanization by sulfur and polyamines sulfur exists in the vulcanizate either in bound or in free state. The latter may be leached out by boiling with a Na₂SO₃ solution. Since the content of total sulfur (21.7%) and bound sulfur (17.41%) remains constant after a certain period, the formation of a stable structure of vulcanizate may be assumed. The amount of total sulfur and bound sulfur in the vulcanizate increases with increasing amount of polyamines (Fig. 3). The optimum weight ratio of polyamines to sulfur applicable in practice is 1:1. Higher amounts of polyamines lead to an increased number of cross links and, thus, to a deterioration in the elastic properties of the vulcanizate. The acrylic copolymer did not react with a reaction product of sulfur and polyamines. The authors also investigated other systems for the vulcanization of the acrylic copolymer. Radioactively labeled sulfur and its derivatives, reducing agents: methyl amine; ethylene diamine; hexamethylene diamine; ethanol amine; phenyl hydrazine, hydrazo benzene; hydroquinone; benzene. In amounts of 1 mole per 1 g-atom of sulfur were

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B106/B106

Vulcanization of acrylic rubber

in the vulcanizing agents. The curves of the vulcanization rate as a function of the amount of various sulfur vulcanizates. Sufficiently large amounts of bound sulfur exist in the vulcanizate in the case of vulcanization by hexamethylene di-amine, benzidine and benzoin, (16.5, 17.6, and 7.9%, respectively). In the presence of iron naphthenate (0.5 moles per 1 g-atom of sulfur), the total amount of sulfur increases in the vulcanizate (66.1%), obviously as a result of a more complete reaction of sulfur with polyamines. The amount of bound sulfur (24.6%) is not much affected by the presence of iron naphthenate. There are 6 figures, 6 tables, and 11 references: 1 Soviet and 10 non Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: W. J. Müller, R. A. Clark, Industr. and Engng. Chem., 48, 982, 1956; S. Moore, W. H. Stein, J. Biol. Chem., 212, 595, 1955; J. E. Hansen, W. E. Paim, Rubber Age, 75, 670, 1954; S. Moore, G. H. Stein, J. Biol. Chem., 211, 907, 1954.

ASSOCIATION Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

Card 104

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S/190/81/003/012/007
B106/B101

Vulcanization of acrylic rubber

UNCLASSIFIED January 14, 1961

Fig. 3. Variation of total amount of sulfur (0) and
percentage of the weight ratio S: polyamines.
Legend: curve 1, sulfur content in the vulcanizate, %; abscissa axis,
S: 1, 2; (3) 1.2; (4) 1.4; (4) 1.6.

KOROTKINA, D.Sh.; RISKINA, R.P.

Vulcanization of acrylic rubber. Vysokom.soed. 3 no.12:1833-
1838 D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka.
(Rubber, Synthetic) (Vulcanization)

RISKINA, R.P.

32341

3/190/62/004/001/001/020
B*01/B110

15 9120

AUTHORS: Korotkina, D. Sh., Riskina, R. P.

TITLE: The problem of the vulcanization mechanism of acryl rubber

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 1, 1962, 3-8

TEXT: The reaction mechanism of vulcanization of acryl copolymers by polyamines and sulfur was clarified by experiment. It was found that 1) sulfur alone does not cause vulcanization of the copolymer of butyl acrylate with acrylonitrile in an N_2 atmosphere at $150^{\circ}C$. Vulcanization can, however, be conducted with polyamines alone or with polyamines + sulfur, S accelerating the reaction. 2) The radioactivity of films of acrylonitrile + ethyl acrylate labeled with C^{14} in the ester group did not change after vulcanization with polyamines and S (4 hrs at $150^{\circ}C$). Consequently, no alcohol formation, i. e., no Claisen condensation takes place. The vulcanizate was insoluble in organic solvents. 3) No amide bonds were detected by infrared spectroscopy in the final product of the reaction of butyl isobutyrate with polyamines (10 hrs at $150^{\circ}C$). 4) Polybutyl acrylate, which cannot be vulcanized with polyamines alone, forms a regular vulcanization network on addition of sulfur. Card 1/3

32341

5/190/62/004/001/001/020
B101/B110

The problem of the vulcanization...

tion of acrylonitrile. The number of cross links rises with increasing content of acrylonitrile ($2.28 \cdot 10^{19}$ cross links at 50% acrylonitrile). 5) The viscosity of solutions of rubber from the copolymer of butyl acrylate + acrylonitrile does not change if vulcanization with polyamines is carried out in an NO atmosphere instead of in N_2 . This indicates that the reaction between nitrile groups and polyamines has a molecular nature. 6) A 5% solution of the copolymer could be vulcanized after adding 2% polyamine and 0.5% S. Gel formation occurred in an N_2 atmosphere but not in NO . Consequently, radical processes occur in the presence of S. 7) The rising content of acrylonitrile in the copolymer with butyl acrylate does not influence the amount of bound sulfur (approximately 20% of initial S). The copolymer is a genuine insoluble vulcanizate, whereas polybutyl acrylate does not form a network at equal sulfur content and remains soluble. 8) Polyacrylonitrile or polybutyl methacrylate vulcanized with S contains less bound sulfur (5 - 6% and 8.6%, respectively), and polyisobutylene only 5.5%. Conclusions: a) Vulcanization of the copolymer of butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile with polyamines takes place by addition of polyamines to the nitrile group; b) a complex radical process with the participation of $\text{HS}^\cdot$ radicals takes place in the presence of S and leads to the formation of sulfide and polysulfide

Card 2/3

32341
S/190/62/004/001/001/020
B101/B110

The problem of the vulcanization...

London. R. A. Dolgoplosk is mentioned. There are 7 tables and 14 references: 7 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: W. J. Muller, K. A. Clark, *Industr. and Engng. Chem.*, 48, 982, 1956; I. E. Hansen, W. E. Palm, *Rubber Age*, 75, 677, 1954; P. Y. Stedry, Y. F. Abere, *J. Polymer Sci.*, 15, 558, 1955; H. M. Woodburn, J. R. Fisher, *J. Organ. Chem.*, 22, 835, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka
(Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1961

Card 3/3

15.0120

32341

S/190/62/004/001/001/020
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Korotkina, D. Sh., Riskina, R. P.
TITLE: The problem of the vulcanization mechanism of acryl rubber
PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 1, 1962, 3-8

TEXT: The reaction mechanism of vulcanization of acryl copolymers by polyamines and sulfur was clarified by experiment. It was found that 1) sulfur alone does not cause vulcanization of the copolymer of butyl acrylate with acrylonitrile in an N_2 atmosphere at $150^{\circ}C$. Vulcanization can, however, be conducted with polyamines alone or with polyamines + sulfur, S accelerating the reaction. 2) The radioactivity of films of acrylonitrile + ethyl acrylate labeled with C^{14} in the ester group did not change after vulcanization with polyamines and S (4 hrs at $150^{\circ}C$). Consequently, no alcohol formation, i. e., no Claisen condensation takes place. The vulcanizate was insoluble in organic solvents. 3) No amide bonds were detected by infrared spectroscopy in the final product of the reaction of butyl isobutyrate with polyamines (10 hrs at $150^{\circ}C$). 4) Polybutyl acrylate, which cannot be vulcanized with polyamines alone, forms a regular vulcanization network on addition.

Card 1/3

32341

S/190/62/004/001/001/020
B101/B110

The problem of the vulcanization...

tion of acrylonitrile. The number of cross links rises with increasing content of acrylonitrile ($2.98 \cdot 10^{19}$ cross links at 30% acrylonitrile). 5) The viscosity of solutions of rubber from the copolymer of butyl acrylate + acrylonitrile does not change if vulcanization with polyamines is carried out in an NO atmosphere instead of in N_2 . This indicates that the reaction between nitrile groups and polyamines has a molecular nature. 6) A 5% solution of the copolymer could be vulcanized after adding 2% polyamine and 0.5% S. Gel formation occurred in an N_2 atmosphere but not in NO. Consequently, radical processes occur in the presence of S. 7) The rising content of acrylonitrile in the copolymer with butyl acrylate does not influence the amount of bound sulfur (approximately 20% of initial S). The copolymer is a genuine insoluble vulcanizate, whereas polybutyl acrylate does not form a network at equal sulfur content and remains soluble. 8) Polyacrylonitrile or polybutyl methacrylate vulcanized with S contains less bound sulfur (5 - 6% and 8.6%, respectively), and polyisobutylene only 5.5%. Conclusions: a) Vulcanization of the copolymer of butyl acrylate and acrylonitrile with polyamines takes place by addition of polyamines to the nitrile group; b) a complex radical process with the participation of $HS^\bullet$ radicals takes place in the presence of S and leads to the formation of sulfide and polysulfide

Card 2/3

32341

S/190/62/004/001/001/020
B101/B110

The problem of the vulcanization...

bonds. B. A. Dolgoplosk is mentioned. There are 7 tables and 14 references: 7 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: W. J. Müller, K. A. Clark, Industr. and Engng. Chem., 48, 982, 1956; I. E. Hansen, W. E. Palm, Rubber Age, 75, 677, 1954; P. Y. Stedry, Y. F. Abere, J. Polymer Sci., 15, 558, 1955; H. M. Woodburn, J. R. Fisher, J. Organ. Chem., 22, 835, 1957.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka
(Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1961

X

Card 3/3

S/190/62/004/001/002/020
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Korotkina, D. Sh., Riskina, R. P.
TITLE: Aging of acryl rubber
PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 1, 1962,
9 - 12

TEXT: The structural changes occurring in the aging of acryl rubber were studied by determining the number of cross links and the content of total sulfur. Acryl rubber, (0.5% S, 0.5 - 3% polyamines), vulcanized at 143°C, was heated at 200°C for five days. It was found that (1) heating in an N₂ atmosphere did not change the number of cross links; (2) the number of cross links rose when acryl rubber was heated in air. The increase of the number of cross links was greater at a high content of polyamines: at 1% polyamine the number of cross links was $0.33 \cdot 10^{19}$ before, and $6.30 \cdot 10^{19}$ after heating; at 3% polyamine it was $4.15 \cdot 10^{19}$ before, and $32.30 \cdot 10^{19}$ after heating. Polyamines accelerate catalytically the oxidation process. (3) The total content of S is hardly changed by heating, and the content of bound S decreases. It is assumed that polysulfide bonds are converted into

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Aging of acryl rubber

S/190/62/004/001/002/020
B101/B110

more stable di- or monosulfide bonds. An addition of 0.5 g-mole of iron naphthenate per g-atom of S reduces the content of total sulfur. (4) The number of cross links decreases with rising sulfur content and constant content (2%) of polyamines: at 0.5% S, it is $0.25 \cdot 10^{19}$ before, and $2.62 \cdot 10^{19}$ after heating; at 2.0% S, it is $0.40 \cdot 10^{19}$ before, and $1.78 \cdot 10^{19}$ after heating. Sulfur therefore acts as a vulcanizer and prevents oxidative aging processes. (5) Vulcanizates labeled with C^{14} in the ester group showed a decrease in activity by 5% after 20 days heating at $175^{\circ}C$. This value surpasses the experimental error (1%). The loss of activity is attributed either to the formation of active alcohol due to Claisen condensation or to the formation of amide bonds. Non-vulcanized copolymer loses its activity more quickly than a vulcanized one. Consequently, the vulcanization network complicates the condensation process. A. S. Kuz'minskiy and A. L. Klebanskiy are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: P. J. Flory, J. Rehner, J. Chem. Phys., 11, 502, 1943

Card 2/3

Aging of acryl rubber

S/190/62/004/001/002/020
E101/B110

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka
(Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

SUBMITTED: January 14, 1961

Card 3/5

L 27090-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6017412

SOURCE CODE: UR/0097/65/000/010/0015/0018

AUTHOR: Gorodnitskiy, F. M. (Candidate of technical sciences); Yukhvets, I. A. 22
(Candidate of technical sciences); Korenev, K. I. (Engineer); Riskind, B. Ya. 8
(Engineer); Shumeyko, R. I. (Engineer); Livchak, T. N. (Engineer); Litvinov, A. A.
(Engineer); Makarevich, A. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Properties of high-strength reinforcement material subjected to electrical heating

SOURCE: Beton i zhelezobeton, no. 10, 1965, 15-18

TOPIC TAGS: concrete, wire, solid mechanical property

ABSTRACT: Specimens of high-strength reinforcing wire for concrete were subjected to mechanical tests to determine the effects of electrothermal prestressing on the strength of reinforcing materials. The experimental procedure is described and the mechanical characteristics, chemical composition and geometric shape of the various wires studied are given. It is found that the optimum pretensioning temperature (i.e. the highest temperature which does not reduce the ultimate strength of the wire) is 400°C for a 5-mm wire and 350°C for a 3-mm wire. These temperatures meet the standard requirements for permanent elongation of wire which is not low-temperature annealed during manufacture. Since 3-mm wire is not sufficiently tensioned

Card 1/2

UDC: 666.982.4

I 27090-66

ACC NR: AP6017412

at the maximum permissible temperature, the use of this wire is not recommended for the electrothermal pretensioning method. If 5-mm wire must be heated to more than 400° for the required degree of tensioning, the reduction in the strength characteristics of the wire must be taken into consideration. The electrical heating should be done at a rate of 15-30°/sec. A safety factor of 50% should be allowed for accidental overheating. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 3 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 11, 20 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2 *W*

HUNGARY

NYUL-TOTH, Pal, Dr; TOMORY, Istvan, Dr; RISKÓ, Tibor, Dr, Candidate of Medical Sciences, director; and BORSAY, Janos, Dr; State Jozsef Fodor TB Therapeutical Institute, Budapest

"May the Paravertebral Shadow Be Considered a Characteristic Feature of Inflammatory Vertebral Alterations?"

Budapest, Magyar Radiologia, Vol 18, No 3, Jun 66, pp 150-158

Abstract [authors' Russian, English and German summaries, modified]: On the basis of the examination of 1697 patients with vertebral alterations, the authors find that spindle-like dilatation of the paravertebral shadow can be observed in numerous vertebral diseases and, therefore, its presence in itself is not of pathognostic value. A similar shadow is observed in inflammatory, degenerative, traumatic, neurogenous, tumorous and tumorous-metastatic vertebral diseases. In the case of inflammatory alteration, usually a broader shadow is observed on both sides. If the alteration is limited to a single vertebra, primarily fracture or tumor should be considered. Four Soviet-bloc and 17 Western references.

1/1

L 26542-66 EWT(m) RM

ACC NR: AP6017360

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0493/0498

AUTHOR: Akamsin, V. D.; Rizpolozhenskiy, N. I.

ORG: Chemical Institute im. A. Ye. Arbuzov, AN SSSR (Khimicheskiy institut AN SSSR);
Institute of Organic Chemistry, AN SSSR, Kazan' (Institut organicheskoy khimii AN SSSR)

TITLE: Trivalent phosphorus thioacid esters. Report 1. Esters of ethyldithiophosphinous, ethylphenylthiophosphinous, and diethylthiophosphinous acids

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 493-498

TOPIC TAGS: ester, mercaptan, alkylphosphine, chlorinated organic compound

ABSTRACT: By treating mercaptans with ethyldichlorophosphine, phenylethylchlorophosphine, and diethylchlorophosphine, the corresponding alkyl esters of ethyldithiophosphinous, ethylphenylthiophosphinous, and diethylthiophosphinous acids were obtained. The addition of sulfur to these esters produced the alkyl esters of ethyltrithiophosphinic, phenylethyldithiophosphinic and diethyldithiophosphinic acids. The interaction of acyl halides with the esters of ethyldithiophosphinous acid was studied using the diethyl ester of ethyldithiophosphinous acid as an example. A total of 22 compounds were synthesized and characterized. Orig. art. has: 4 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07 / SUEM DATE: 25May64 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 542.91+661.718.1+661.719

KLIMOV, Vasilii Zakharovich, inzh.; RISKIND, B.Ya., inzh., red.;
SVET, Ye.B.

[Determining the volume and weight of raw materials and
fuel by the method of surveying measurements] Opredelenie
ob'ema i vesa syr'ia i topliva metodom geodezicheskikh
izmerenii. Cheliabinsk, Iuzhno-Ural'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo,
1964. 127 p. (MIRA 18:8)

RISKIND, B.Ya., laureat Leninskoy premii

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000. CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

Electrothermal hardening of reinforcement bars. Inzh. (MIRA 17:8)
VDNKH no.2:19-20 F '64.

1. Sotrudnik Ural'skogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta sbornyykh zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy.

RISKIND, B.Ya., inzh.

Methods of inspecting the fixing of reinforcement. Bet. i
zhel.-bet. 8 no.7:326-327 J1 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Concrete reinforcement)

S/097/60/000/008/005/008/XX
A053/A026

AUTHOR: Riskind, B. V. Engineer

TITLE: Effect of Electric Heating on the Properties of Cold-Deformed Reinforcement

PERIODICAL: Beton i Zhelezo-Beton, 1960, No. 8, pp. 367 - 371

TEXT: The Ural Branch of the ACuA(AS&A) (Academy of Building and Architecture) in cooperation with Chelyabmetallurgstroy Trust has conducted experimental investigations from 1956 to 1959, pertaining to the effect of electric heating on the mechanical properties of cold-deformed reinforcement made of 25G2s and St.5 steels hardened by elongation, or of high-grade hammer hardened wire of 4 - 5 mm diameter. In regard of the above two grades of steel it was found that after hardening by elongation grade St.5 to 5.5% and grade 25G2S to 5% of the initial length, mechanical properties improve considerably as a result of short electric heating. To determine the best heating regime, reinforcements were tested before and after electric heating within the range of 250 - 600°C. From an analysis of the results obtained it can be seen that the hardened reinforcement acquired the best mechanical properties after a heating up to 300 - 350°C (at a heating speed of 4 - 5°C per second), in which event the yield point advances as far as 10 - 15%.
Card 1/4

S/097/60/000/008/005/008/XX
A053/A026

Effect of Electric Heating on the Properties of Cold-Deformed Reinforcement

It is known that in drawing steel the module of elasticity goes down, but can partly be restored by low-temperature hardening. Thus, if the two above mentioned grades of steel had a normale module of elasticity equal to $1.2 \pm 20 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ the module after hardening by elongation, drops to $1.7 \pm 1.5 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. After electric heating to $350 - 400^\circ\text{C}$ the module goes up to $2.1 \pm 1.9 \times 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. Numerous samples were tested in regard to tensile strength with the result that with samples of St.5 the yield point of $4,700 - 5,550 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ went up after electric heating to $5,200 - 6,150 \text{ kg/cm}^2$, likewise the tensile strength increased from $5,200 - 6,100 \text{ kg/cm}^2$ to $5,500 - 6,450 \text{ kg/cm}^2$. Analogous results were obtained from samples of steel 25G2S. In both cases the relative elongation decreases to about $2.2 - 4.0\%$. A great number of investigations revealed in cold-rolled and cold-drawn steel wire the presence of multifarious elastic and residual strains influencing the service life of the wire and the character of its work under load. Tempering of hammer-hardened wire lowered considerably the interior strains, developing as a result of deformation by drawing. Cold-drawn high-grade wire, as employed in prestressed reinforced concrete structures, is submitted in Germany, Holland and France to tempering (ageing) at $150 - 400^\circ\text{C}$, whereby the conditional yield point can be raised by $20 \pm 40\%$ and the tensile strength by $5 \pm$

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3/097/60/000/008/005/008/XX
A053/A026

Effect of Electric Heating on the Properties of Cold-Deformed Reinforcement

%; resistance to wear and elongation at point of rupture are improved. It appears that there is practically no difference between the mechanical characteristics of cold-drawn tempered wire and high-grade, thermally processed, patented wire. It therefore stands to reason that electric tempering of cold-drawn wire should find the widest application in the production of prestressed structures, regardless of the method of stressing. Heating 4 - 5 mm wire to 450°C lowers the tensile strength by 8 - 13% (at a heating speed of 4 - 5°C/sec) and by 1.5 - 8.5% (at high heating speeds). The article describes a semi-automatic machine for electrical stressing of wire-bundle reinforcement. The author draws the following conclusions: Short-time electric heating to 350 - 400°C eliminates internal strains from cold-deformed reinforcement and improves mechanical properties of the steel. In designing prestressed structures made from hardened-core rod reinforcement it is recommended to raise the normal resistance minimum by 5% and after automation of the electric heating regime by 10%. The advantage of stressing high grade wire by means of electric heating has been proven. At heating speeds of 4 - 5°C/sec. a temperature of 400°C is admissible, at speeds exceeding 20°C per second 500 - 550°C, provided there is proper automation of the process. Although heating of high-grade 4 - 5 mm wire to a temperature of 500°C leads to

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S/097/60/000/008/005/008/XX
A053/A026

Effect of Electric Heating on the Properties of Cold-Deformed Reinforcement

a lowering of the tensile strength of the wire by 20%, the conditional calculated resistance may be accepted without decrease on account of the change in the coefficient of working conditions due to the fact that after electric heating the breakdown of the wire assumes a plastic character. A most useful effect on cold drawn wire is being produced by short electric heating at temperatures of 300 - 400°C, which can be applied in lieu of the usual annealing of wire. There are 2 tables, 6 figures, 1 photograph and 5 Soviet references. ✓

Card 4/4

RISKIND, B. Ya., inzh.

Effect of electric heating on the properties of cold deformed
reinforcements. Bet. 1 zhel.-bet. no.8:367-371 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Reinforced concrete)

RISKIND, Boris Yakovlevich, laureat Leninskoy premii; SVET, Ye.B.,
red.; KUZNETSOVA, O.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Practice of electrically stressing the reinforcement of
prestressed concrete structures] Praktika elektronatia-
zhenia armatury predvaritel'no napriazhennykh zhelezobeton-
nykh konstruktsii. Cheliabinsk, Cheliabinskoe knizhnoe izd-
vo, 1962. 138 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Prestressed concrete construction)

IVANYI, Janos, dr.; RISKO, Rezső, dr.

Data on the medical examination of 1168 aged rural workers living in the Gyula district. Nepegeszségügy 43 no.1:23-27 Ja '62.

1. Közlemény a Békés megyei Tanács Kórháza, Gyula, II sz. belgyógyászati osztályáról.

(GERIATRICS) (RURAL HEALTH)

RISKO, T.; NOVOSTSEL, T. (Budapeshta)

Experience with surgical therapy of tuberculous spondylitis
with special reference to the operation of costo-vertebrotomy-
spondylolisthesis. Khirurgia 15 no.2/3:222-224 '62.

(TUBERCULOSIS SPINAL surg)

RISKO, T. (Budapeshta)

Organization of extra-pulmonary tuberculosis control in
Hungary. Khirurgia 15 no.2/3:219-222 '62.

(TUBERCULOSIS prev & control)

RISKO, T. (Budapest)

Problem of the treatment of articular movement disorders in
tuberculosis of the hip joint. Khirurgia 15 no.2/3:145-147
'62.

(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR surg)
(HIP dis)

PAPP, A.; RISKÓ, T.; SZEMAN, S.

Simultaneous occurrence of bone and pulmonary tuberculosis as
therapeutic problems. Acta med.hung. 14 no.3:227-245 '59.

1. Chirurgische Abteilung und I. Lungenabteilung des Staatlichen
„Fodor József“ Tuberkulosesanatoriums.

(TUBERCULOSIS PULMONARY compl.)

(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR compl.)

HUNGARY

TCMORY, Dr Istvan; VINCZE, Dr Egon; and RISKO, Dr Tibor; National Jozsef Fodor
Institute of Tuberculosis (Allami Fodor Jozsef TEC Intezet), Budapest.

"Diagnostic Significance of Metastases of Bone Tumors"

Budapest, Magyar Onkologia, Vol 10, No 4, Dec 1966; pp 212-213.

Abstract: 58 patients treated at the National Jozsef Fodor Institute of
Tuberculosis during the past few years were evaluated with regard to metastases
occurring in the bones. The most frequently encountered bone metastasis is
located in the vertebral column (75% of the cases). Next in order of frequency
are the ribs, the pelvic bones and the skull. 45% of the cases of bone
metastasis were caused by cancer of the bronchus. Bone metastases develop in
a very late stage of cancer, and the prognosis is very poor. No references.

1/1

SZEMAN, Sandor, dr.; RISKÓ, Tibor, dr.; MORITZ, Pal, dr.

Surgical therapy of paralysis related to tuberculous spondylitis.
Tuberkulozis 12 no.9:207-210 S '59.

1. Az Allami Fodor József Tbc. Gyógyintézet Budapest (Igazgató
főorvos: Sebök Loránd dr.) I. sz. Sebészeti osztályának (főorvos:
Riskó Tibor dr.) és a Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem I és sz.
Sebészeti Klinikájának (Igazgató: Hedri Endre dr.) közleménye.
(TUBERCULOSIS SPINAL compl)
(PARALYSIS etiol)

RISKO, Tibor, dr.

The importance of instrumental biopsy in the diagnosis of bone diseases. Orv. hetil. 104 no.38:1782-1785 22 S '63.

1. Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc Gyogyintezet, I. Sebeszeti Osztaly.
(BONE DISEASES) (BIOPSY) (BONE NEOPLASMS)
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)
(RADIOGRAPHY) (OSTEOMYELITIS)
(PATHOLOGY)

SEBOK, Lorand, dr.; RISKÓ, Tibor, dr.; TATAR, Albert, dr.

Carcinoma in tuberculous caverns diagnosed in vivo. Tuberkulozis
16 no.11:337-340 N '63.

1. Az Allami Fodor József Tbc Gyógyintézet (igazgató főorvos:
Riskó Tibor dr., az orvostudományok kandidátusa, tudományos
igazgató: Sebok Lorand dr., az orvostudományok kandidátusa)
közleménye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, PULMONARY) (LUNG NEOPLASMS)
(BRONCHIAL NEOPLASMS) (NEOPLASM METASTASIS)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL) (CARCINOMA, BRONCHOGENIC)

RISKÓ, Tibor, dr.; NYARADY, Ivan, dr.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R00144

Development, problems and results of extrapulmonary tuberculosis
control in Hungary. Orv.hetil. 105 no.5:211-218 2F '64.

1. Allami Fodor József Tbc. Gyógyintézet és Országos Korányi Tbc.
Intézet, Budapest.

RISKO, Tibor, dr.

Past, present and future tasks in the treatment of extrapulmonary tuberculosis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.27:1249-1254
5 J1'64

1. Budapesti Allami Fodor Jozsef TBC, Gyogyintezet.

GLAUBER, A.; RISKO, T.; NYUL-TOTH, P.; TOMORY, I., VINCZE, E.;
ECKHARDT, S.

On the diagnosis of bone tumors. Orv. hetil. 105 no.28:1338-
1340 12 JI '64

RISKO, Tibor, dr.; NYUL-TOTH, Pal, dr.; TOMORY, Istvan, dr.; ECKHARDT, Sandor, dr.

Current aspects of bone tumor diagnosis. Orv. hetil. 105 no.14:
643-644 5 Ap'64

1. Allami Fodor Jozsef TBC Gyogyintezet, Orszagos Onkologiai Intezet, Budapest.

*

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000~~ ~~RISKO, Tibor, dr.; FABER, Viktor, dr.~~ CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

Pulmonary aspergilloma. Orv.hetil. 100 no.41:1486-1489
0 '59.

1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc. Gyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos: Sebok Lorand dr.) es a Magyar Nephadsereg Egeszsegugyi Szelgalat kozlemenye.

(LUNG DISEASES etiol.)
(ASPERGILLOSIS)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Dec 19 Vol 3/1 Rehabilitation Jan 60

125. **Results of the costo-vertebrotomy-spondylodesis operation (CVS operation)** Costo-vertebratomia-spondylodesis műtétünk eredményei. Riskó T. and Novoszlai T. Állami Fodor József Tbc. Gyógyint., Budapest *Orv. Hetl.* 1959, 100/13 (466-472) Illus. 9

Between 1953 and 1956, CVS operations were carried out in 103 patients with tuberculous spondylitis. On the basis of their experience, the authors recommend operative evacuation of the foci followed immediately or after a short interval by spondylodesis. It is stated that the conditions of survival are better for the extra-focally than for the intrafocally grafted strips of bone and, therefore, spondylodesis is to be preferred to corpectomy. The moment the operation is performed is an important element. Emphasis is laid on the responsibility which the orthopaedic surgeon shoulders when he treats suppurating, sequestering processes with spondylodesis only instead of with evacuation of the foci. By doing so he lowers the chance of subsequent formation of a block vertebra after evacuation of the foci which at a later stage becomes unavoidable anyhow. A report is given of the results of operation 2-5 yr. later: in 76% of the cases the abscess shadow had disappeared and in 57% of the cases a block vertebra was formed during the observation period. The importance of the time element is stressed: in 31 patients whose cases have been reported in 1956, there has been further improvement in the course of the last 2 yr. The complications of the operation are concisely discussed. (IX, 15, 19)

RISKO, Tibor, dr.; NYUL-TOTH, Pal, dr.; RADINSZKY, Jozsef, dr.

Our experience with the diagnosis and surgery of neoplastic diseases of the spinal column. *Magy.sebeszet* 13 no.1:1-10 F '60.

1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc Gyogyintezet, Budapest (igazgato foorvos: Sebok Lorand dr.) 1.sz. Sebeszeti Osztalyanak (foorvos: Risko Tibor dr.) es Ronigen Osztalyanak (foorvos: Nyul-Toth Pal dr.) kozlemenye.

(SPINE neopl)

RISKO, T.; NIKODEMUSZ, I.

Local treatment of cold abscess with a PAS sulfamide powder. Orv. hetil.
93 no.1:15-19 6 Jan 1952. (CLML 23:2)

1. Doctors. 2. Kakasszek Department of Surgical Tuberculosis and Pulmonary Surgery (Head Physician -- Dr. Tibor Risko), Hodmezovasarhely General Hospital (Director - Head Physician -- Dr. Pal Ormos) and Pathophysiological Institute (Director -- Prof. Dr. Lorand Kesztyus), Debrecen University.

RISKO, Tibor, dr. POSZONYI, Jozsef, dr.

Experiences with surgery in coxitis tuberculosa in childhood.
Gyermekegygyaszat 8 no.3-4:92-105 Mar-Apr 57.

1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc. Gyogyintezet, Budapest (Igazgato-
foorvos: Risko, Tibor, dr.) es a Szabadsaghegyi All. Tbc.
Gyermekegygyaszat (Igazgato-foorvos: Flesch, Istvan, dr.)
Extrapulmonalis Osztaly (Foorvos: Pozsonyi, Jozsef, dr.)
kozlemenye.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, in inf. & child
hip, surg. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/2 Surgery Feb 59

758. (206) EXPERIENCES IN THE FIELD OF THE OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS COXITIS IN CHILDREN - Erfahrungen auf dem Gebiet der operativen Behandlung der Coxitis tuberculosa bei Kindern - Riskó T. and Pozsonyi J. Staatl. Fodor-József-Heilanst. für Tbc; Extrapulm. Abt., Staatl. Kindersanat. für Tbc, Budapest - SCHWEIZ. Z. TUBERK. 1957, 14/5 (384-402) Tables 4 Illus. 10

The authors report the results of 74 operations performed on 3- to 15-year-old children with tuberculous coxitis. They describe their technique and indications.
(XV, 7.9)

RISKO, Tibor, dr.

Current surgical problems in spinal tuberculosis. *Tuberk. kerdesei*
9 no.3:134-138 June 56.

1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef TBC. Gyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos:
Risko, Tibor, dr.) kozl.
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL, surg.
indic. & technics (Hun))

HUNGARY

RISKO, Tibor, Dr; Fodor Jozsef State Tb Sanitarium, I, Surgical Department
(Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc Gyogyintezet, I. Sebeszeti Osztaly).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

"The Importance of Instrumental Biopsy in the Differential Diagnosis of
Diseases of the Skeletal System."

Budapest, *Orvosi Hetilap*, Vol 104, No 38, 22 Sep 63, pages 1782-1785.

Abstract: [Author's Hungarian summary] The differential diagnosis of
inflammatory, tumor and degenerative diseases of the skeletal system is
very difficult. The presently used techniques should be expanded by the
use of instrumental biopsy and histological examinations. The author's
experiences with the surgical procedure are described. Conditions which
indicate the need for surgery are given and the medical histories of
some patients are used to illustrate the errors encountered by the
omission of this technique. 1 Hungarian, 4 Western references.

RISKO, T.

The problem of orthopedic and surgical indications in the therapy of osteoarticular tuberculosis with special reference to antituberculous drugs. Orv. hetil. 94 no.31:845-849 2 Aug 1953. (OIML 25:1)

1. Doctor. 2. Jozsef Fodor State Tuberculosis Institute (Director - Head Physician -- Dr. Tibor Risko), Budapest.

RISKO, Tibor, dr.; VINCZE, Egon, dr.

~~APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000~~ CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

Chordoma as differential diagnostic problem. Orv. hetil. 94 no.7-8:188-191 24 Feb 57.

1. Az Allami Fodor Jozsef Tbc. Gyogyintezet, Budapest (Igazgatofoorvos: Risko, Tibor, dr.) es az Orszagos Koranyi Tbc. Gyogyintezet (tudomanyos vezeto: Sebok, Lorand, dr.) kozlemenye.
(CHORDOMA, differ, diag.
ninth thoracic vertebra (Hun))

PAPP,Andras,dr.; RISKO,Tibor,dr.; SZEMAN,Sandor,dr.

Cavitary pseudo-relapse in situ after segmental resection.
Tuberkulózis 13 no.3:80-82 Mr '60.

1. Az Allami,Fodor,Jozsef,Tbc Gyogyintezet (igazgato-foorvos :
Sebok, Lorand,dr.) I. sz. sebeszeti osztaly (foorvos : Risko,Tibor,
dr.) es I. sz. belosztaly (foorvos : Papp,Andras,dr.) kozlemenye.
(PNEUMONECTOMY compl.)

RISKO, Tibor, dr.; BORSAY, Janos, dr.; LELIK, Ferenc, dr.

Surgery of lumbar spinal tuberculosis complicated with psoas abscess. *Magy. sebészeti* 9 no.2:83-90 Apr 56

1. Az All. Fodor Jozsef Tbc. Gyógyintézet közleménye Igazgató-
feorvos: Risko Tibor dr.

(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL

lumbar, compl., psoas abscess, x-ray diag. & surg.
(Hun))

(ABSCCESS

psoas, in lumbar spinal tuberc., x-ray diag. & surg.
(Hun))

RISKO, Tibor, Dr.; HARNIK, Eva, Dr.

Trauma and osteoarticular tuberculosis. Magy. sebeszet 11 no.2:139-143
Apr-June 58.

(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR
posttraum. (Hun))

RISKO, Tibor, Dr.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001444

Results and tasks of the campaign against extrapulmonary tuberculosis.
Hegyeszsegegy 39 no.5-6:111-119 May-June 58.

1. Közlemény az Állami Fodor József Tbc Gyógyintézetből, Budapest
(kiszáto-forvos: Sebok Lorand dr.)

(TUBERCULOSIS, prev. & control
in Hungary, extrapulm. tuberc. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol 12/11 Pediatrics Nov 58

3112. EXPERIENCE WITH THE OPERATIVE TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOUS COXITIS OF THE CHILD - A gyermekkori coxitis tuberculosa műtéti gyógyításának tapasztalatai - Riskó T. and Pozsonyi J. Állami Fodor József Tbc. Gyógyintézet., Budapest; Szabadsághegyi All. Tbc. Gyermekszanat., Extrapulmonalis, Osztály - GYERMEKGYÓGYÁSZAT 1957, 8/3-4 (92-105) Tables 3 Illus. 11

Although the child possesses a capacity for regeneration or tendency to healing (which are favourable factors for conservative treatment), and in spite of the fact that disturbance of the growing bones cannot be left out of account, the authors prefer operative treatment on the ground of 74 successfully operated cases. Together with antibiotic protection, excochleation, resection, extra-articular arthrodesis, and subtrochanteric osteotomy were performed. Less good results were achieved by resection and better results by osteotomy.

Pap - Debrecen (IX, 7, 15)

NOVOSZEL, Tibor, dr.; RISKÓ, Tibor, dr.; FATER, József, dr.

The role of spondylodesis in the therapy of spinal tuberculosis.
Tuberk. kérdései 9 no.2:79-82 Apr 56.

1. Az Allami Fodor József TBC. Gyógyintézet (igazgató-őorvos:
Riskó, Tibor dr.) közleménye.
(TUBERCULOSIS, SPINAL, surg.
spondylodesis, indic. & compl. (Hun))

RISKIN, A. A.

USSR/Electronics Oscillator

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Tuesday, August 01, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R0014

Card 1/1 : Pub. 133 - 4/20

Authors : Riskin, A. A., and Finkel'shteyn, L. A.

Title : Wide-band frequency oscillator

Periodical : Vest. svyazi 10, 7-8, Oct 54

Abstract : A description of the operation and structure of a wide-band frequency oscillator is given, together with formulas for calculating frequencies and rectifier circuits. Diagrams.

Institution : ...

Submitted : ...

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
AC A-1 Preparation of ferric oxide by various methods of oxidation. III. Oxidation of metallic iron by air in presence of ferrous salts and accelerators. I. RUSKIN (J. Appl. Chem. Russ., 1938, 11, 1065-1067). Fe turnings are placed in aq. $\text{FeSO}_4\text{-NaOAc}$, at 70°, and air is passed for 4-8 hr.; Fe_2O_3, suitable for prep. of paints, is obtained in good yield. R. T.																													
554-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																													